subject is specially assigned for consideration of Thursday next.

THE PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION. Mr. Curtin, the Republican candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, is new in towe, and expresses himself sanguine of success in October.

TROOPS FOR THE MEXICAN PRONTIER. There will be four thousand troops upon the Mexican frontier before June-only one regiment will remain in Utah. The President expects the Utah work will have to be commenced anew. While the army remains there, the Mormons will keep quiet. Disturbances are feared as soon as it leaves. It is feared at the Department that the new confractors, Moore & Co., will not be able to transport them, and that the Government will either be obliged to do its own transportation, or employ the old contractors, Russell, Majors & Waddell, to perform the service.

THE TEXAS AND MEXICO REPORTS.

The reports about Texas and Mexico are all greatly exaggerated for two purposes; first, as a basis for Presidential capital for Houston, and second to influence the action of the Senate and House in favor of the Treaty and Mr. Wigfall's ap propriation for Texas volunteers. Republicans will not vote for the latter until the President takes the responsibility of recommending it Tais he refuses to do, and the Texan Senators and Representatives are very bitterly denouncing him for his want of courage.

GEN. JOHNSTON AND HIS COMMAND. Gen. Johnston does not go to the frontier with his command, but is to report in this city. His frontier experience would be very valuable in

THE POST-OFFICE CERTIFICATES. All the Post Office certificates are paid which have been filed-about two thousand in number. There are about seven hundred more out, which will be paid as fast as they come in.

THE CORMICK AND RAMSEY CLAIM.

An attempt is being made by the lobby to revive the old Cormick and Ramsey claim as a Democratic electioneering fund. It proposes to take over one and a half millions from the Treasury, as damages under an alleged mail contract which was never perfected. The claim has been decided against by the Post-Office Department, the Attorney-General, the First Controller of the Treasury, and by the majority of the Judiciary Committee of the last Congress. To gain additional strength for it now, it is proposed by the claimants to distribute to the lobby all over \$250,000, for electioneering purposes. The whole amount claimed is about \$1,750,000. Here is a margin of a million and a half. One of the claimants is said to be a special pet of the President.

MILITARY SIGNALS.

The Committees on Military Affairs of both Houses have under consideration the adoption of a system of telegraphic signals for the army, by which orders may be transmitted a distance of five to fifteen miles, night or day. As it is not expensive, and requires no extra appropriation, the Committees are highly favorable to its adoption.

MORE CORRUPTION.

The same Committee of the House propose to inquire into the evils complained of by the Secretary of War as attendant upon the present organization of the Staff of the War Department. It is intimated that a careful inquiry will disclose the origin of much corruption so persistently charged upon the Secretary. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 12, 1860. OUR RELATIONS WITH HONDURAS.

An interview was had to-day between the Minister from Honduras and the Secretary of State, and negotiations which were broken some two years since are likely to be renewed between the two countries.

BRANCH MINT IN NEW-YORK. A proposition to build a branch Mint in New-

York for \$200,000, has been made to the Secretary of the Treasury, a much less sum than it was estimated the work could be done for by Philadelphia

THE PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

Cyrus W. Field and other Telegraphic speculatore are here urging the passage of the Pacific Telegraph bill. The presence of these Atlantic Telegraph operators throws suspicion upon the Pacific bill, and will have a tendency to kill it.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Mr. Carter of New-York offered a series of resolutions in the House to-day, complimentary to the 7th Regiment, which were partly read, when objection was made, and they were not considered by the House. They were regarded as highly creditable to Mr. Carter, and as justly due to the various parties aggrieved.

THE HOMESTEAD BILL.

By special assignment the Homestead bill will be considered in the Senate to-morrow, and the House bill will reach that body in season to be acted upon in concurrence with the House, without taking up the bill of Mr. Johnson of Tennessee, reported from the Committee on Public Lands.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 12, 1860. Washington, Monday, March 12, 1860.

An estruct and promably successful effort is making by the Government, in conjunction with the leading telegraph gentlemen of the country, to insure the prompt completion of a substantial line of telegraph from the Mississippi River to San Francico. There are now present in this city, in consultation upon this subject, Hiram Sibley, esq., President of the Western Union Telegraph Co.; Zenas Barnum, esq., President of the American Telegraph Co.; T. K. Walker, esq., President of the New-York and Buffalo Co.; Dr., Green President of the New-Orleans and Louisville President of the New-York and Buffalo Co.; Dr. Green, President of the New-Orleans and Louisville Co.; Col. Hee, President of one of the California lines; Judge Selden of Rochester; T. S. Faxton, esp., of Uthea; Cyros W. Field, esq., of New-York; Ezra Cornell, esq., of thics, and others.

The Homestead bill which passed the House to-day provides that any person who is the head of a family, or who has arrived at the age of 21 years, and is a citizen of the United States, or who shall have filed his intention to become such a citizen, shall be entitled to enter, free of cost, 160 acres of public lands upon which such person may have filed a precimption ctaim, or

enter, free of cost, 160 acres of public lands upon which such person may have filed a preemption claim, or which may, at the time such application is made, he subject to preemption, at \$1.25 or less per acre, 80 acres at \$2.50 per acre. No certificate or paient is to be issued until the expiration of five years from the date of entry, and on payment of \$10. Rights are secured to the actual settler to issue to heirs and devisees the lands acquired, which are in no event to become liable for the satisfaction of any debts contracted prior to the lands of the patient.

to the issue of the patent.

Willism D. Saipman was confirmed by the Senate
as United States District Judge for Connectiont, in the

place of Judge Engeredl, deceased.

The Tariff bill which Mr. Morrill endeavored to report to-day, under a suspension of the rules, is the same as that brought forward by him last year, but

with several modifications.

Mr. Hyatt, in accordance with the order of the Senter by Representatives, charged in several cases with em-Court. About 40 wirnesses were called, some whom, for the United States, did not answer. Collon was present, ready for trial, but as the Court preferred a postponement till next Term, the second Monday in July was importatively fixed as the day upon which the case should be proceeded with. XXX VITH CONGRESS.

SENATE.... Washington, March 12, 1860.
Mr. TEN EYCK (Rep., N. J.) introduced a bill for
the more complete equipment of life-saving stations on
the coast of Long Island and New-Jersey. Re-

was, in fact, a dead letter [Mr. Fessenden's remarks were almost inaudible in the Reporters' gallery].

Mr. HALE (Rep., N. H.) sald he differed with both the Senator from Massachusetts and from Masse. What the Senate now proposed to do was to imprison a man for life on a mere point of efiguette; that is the whole of it. The real answer of Mr. Hyatt is that he is ready, and always was, to answer voluntarily, but not upon compulsion. But you say you will not hear him voluntarily, but apply force to make him answer, or else you will read him to the common jail. He said there was no precedent in the whole country for the imprisonment of a man by such a body as the Senate for a longer term than the end of the session. The Senator from Maine, like many others, labors under the delucion that we inherit all the powers of the British House of Lords, or at least as many of them as are necessary. With all respect, he asked if there was a despotism on earth which would define its position more strictly. We have all the powers necessary, and we are to juoge of the necessity. If Louis Napoleon had more than that, be thought he would be wifiling to give it up. The House of Lords had nowed to fine, manyion and out to death. To-day ferred.

Mr. KING (Rep., N. Y.) presented the petition of the merchants of New-York, favoring the establishment of a steam mail line between Charleston and Havana, via Key West. Mz. King also introduced a nt resolution, suspending the operation of so much the recent Post-Office Appropriation bill as relates the printing of Post-Office blanks antil the further tion of Congress. He said it had received the unanious consent of the Committee. It was read three

Mr. BRIGHT (Dem., Ind.) gave notice of a bill ppropriating balf a million dollars for the completion f the capital extension.

Mr. MASON (Dem., Va.) moved that Mr. Hyatt be rought in. Agreed to.
The resolutions offered on Friday were read, as fol-

OWS:
Whereas, Tanddeus Hyatt has falled satisfactorily to answe
the questions propounded to him by order of the Senate, and ha
of purged hunself of the contempt with which he stand
harmed; therefore.

purged himself of the contempt with which he stands urged; therefore, I first the raid Thaddeus Hyatt be committed the Sergeant-at-arms to the common jail of the District of unabla, to be kept in close custody until he shall signify his littingness to answer the questions propounded to him by the lect Committee of the Senate, and all other legal and properations that may be propounded to him by said Committee; for the commitment and detention of the said Thaddeus rait, this resolution shall be a sufficient warrant. Recorded, That whenever the officer having the said Thaddeus rait in custody shall be informed by said Hyatt that he is ready it willing to answer the proper and legal questions that may be pounded to him by the said Committee, it shall be the duty such officer to deliver the raid Thaddeus fystioned and the said Hyatt immediately before the Committee before which was summoned to appear, for examination, and to hold him custody subject to the further order of the Senate.

Mr. SUMNER (Rep., Mass.)—It was mentioned in Mr. SUMNER (Rep., Mass.)-It was mentioned in

English parliamentary history, that on a certain occa sion when the House of Commons was about to order the commitment of a witness to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, the Speaker, before putting the question, volunteered to say to the House that they should pause before they undertook to pass upon a question so material to the liberty of a citizen. That very question is now before you, sir. You are to decide on the liberty of a citizen, and I shall put the question to the Chairman of the Committee. It is an unprecedented fact. When you commit the gentleman at the bar to the Common Jail, and if you establish in this body such a precedent, it will be a law in other cases. If it were conceded that to this body belonged all the privileges of the House of Parliament, I should not say anything. But it is noteriously untrue that we have such. The House of Parliament was without written constraint or constitution. Their power was so omnipotent that it was facetiously said they could do everything, but change a man to a woman, or a woman to a man. No such large powers are claimed by the Senate. All its powers are specific, and it cannot act in all possible cases. In summoning Sergeant-at-Arms, the Speaker, before putting the woman, or a woman to a man. As such a large powers are claimed by the Senate. All its powers are specific, and it cannot set in all possible cases. In summoning a witness to the bar, and calling on him to testify under pains and penalties, if you have the power you must find it in the Constitution, not perhaps in the express words, but in the intent and meaning. There are three cases where the Senate has this power. The first is in the trial of impeachments; the second is in the examination of an election, and in the qualifications of its members; the third is in judging of the conduct of its members, and punishing them by expulsion. These three cases are judicial in character, and also, let me add, judicial in purpose. Beyond these cases which stand upon the express words of the Constitution, there are two other cases which do not stand in the express letter, but so clearly on reason and necessity that they may be considered within the intent of the Constitution. First, in a case of inquiry into an alieged infraction of its privileges. within the intent of the Constitution. First, in a case of inquiry into an alleged infraction of its privileges; and, second, in a case of inquiry into the conduct of the servants of the Senate, as in the case of its Printer. These stand on that just and universal right of reli-defense, inherent in all parliamentary bodies; ave, in every individual. Such are the five cases in which this extraordinary toward has been asset in which this extraordinary power has been exercised by the Senate; the first three standing on the letter of the Constitution, and the last two on the great right of self-defense. All five are exectioned by precedent, and all five are judicial is their

ence to the law is a higher liberty than this wild sort of liberty, when every man takes it on himself to decide, according to his conscience. Of what ought the citizen of this country to be most prond? He should say, "It is the law of my country, and nothing but "the law is to be obeyed; therefore, I bow to the law. "Though my conscience and all my feelings are "against it, still it is my duty as a citizen." He thought there was no cause for the alarm of the Senator for New-Hampshire, and he thought this individual had no particular claim to sympathy, except it was that sympathy for a man who believed, against the judgment of the whole country, that his conscience was right. precedent, and all five are judicial in their character, and also in purpose and intent. It is now proposed to add another, and I find the power which is now sought to enforce this has no sanction in the letter of the Constitution, or in the right of self-defense, or in any precedent of this body, and the Senate may well pause before they take a step which may be fatal to the liberty of a citizen. Under the resolution forming the Committee, the witness has been brought here, and the Chairman now calls on the Senate to imprison an American citizen without any sanction of the Constitution or precedent. I don't stop here, but I point out in this resolution two capital defects. First, it is an assumption of judicial power by this body without any judicial purpose or intent. This Committee is in itself a tribunal of transcendent powers, but without power of punishment; it sits in secret, like the Inquisition, with power to denounce be fore the world our fellow-citizens as felons and traitors Mr. CRITTENDEN thought the Senator from Maine had made this perfectly plan. Certain powers were given by the Constitution to promote the public welfare; but the mode of using these powers is left to Congress. These modes and regulations will be found in the joint rules, etc. The Constitution gives Congress power to pass all necessary laws to carry out the powers granted. He did not think the cooperation of both branches necessary in a case like this. The Sanate was not to ask the other branch to concede by law he power of making a witness answer. This was a power of its own. Each body has summoned witnesses. This has been the practice; and of course all he rest follows. If the Scnate has a right to institute inquiries, it has a right to pursue them. If a witnesses fore the world our fellow-citizens as felons and traitors
If any such power exists under the Constitution, ment, who, having power to impeath, may institute an inquiry. The Constitution of Maryland provides that her delegates may inquire into complaint. ute inquiries, it has a right to pursue them. If a wither delegates may inquire into complaints, grievances and offences as a grand inquest, and may commit any percon for crime, but I doubt if the Senate of that State ness refuses to answer in a Court, he is called on to excuse himself; and was it ever heard of that a wit-ness should undertake to go back to the original cause of action, and say, "This man has no right to sue in would undertake to exercise so transcendent a power fou assume to inquire into an alleged crime, no matter when committed or what its nature, whether treason, nourder, or riot. I may be peculiarly rensitive, but I cannot forget, as a citizen of Massachusetts, her own bill of rights, prepared by John Adams, which expressly announces that judicial powers must be severed from legislative, and the legislative powers kept separate from the judicial, that it may be a government of laws and not of men. In the second place. I have a this case; he has no foundation for a suit at all."
In this case the witness has turned upon us, and instead of answering for the apparent neglect of the In this case the witness has timed upon as, and set stead of answering for the apparent neglect of the summors he had received, he says, "You had no "right to make this inquiry, and you had no right to "summon me," and now it is expected that we would make a tort of implied apology and direct him to be discharged. I suppose it is possible a man might be so bewildered by his conscience as to disregard the constituted authorities and disobey the law; but if this can be justified, any offense that can be committed might be justified on the same ground. If the Senate has a right to make this inquiry, then it has a right to make this inquiry, then it has a right to make the same way that the powers of Congress are enlarged by granting to them all the powers necessary to carry into effect the granted powers by law. Mr. C. argued that the powers of Congress in this respect were not confined to the District of Columbia, but to all the States, and that there was in this no infringement of State rights. They were all bound by a common law, and all should submit to that law.

(Mr. SIMMONS (Rep., R. I.) replied, and submitted rate from the judicial, that it may be a government of laws and not of men. In the second place, I have a broader ground of objection—that it provides for the examination of witnesses, and now invokes the com-

examination of witnesses, and now invokes the compulsory process, not in the performance of the
judicial duties of the Senate, but simply in
the performance of its legislative duty.
Has the Senate any power over a distant citizen which
it has not over an officer of the Government here?
And if it is in the habit of treating these officers with
consideration and respect, I do not see the reason why
a citizen guilty of no offices should be treated differently. I think he should be allowed to communicate
what he may know in such a way as shall be most in
barmony with his feelings, and in which the rights of
all citizens may be protected. At all events, if the barmony with his feelings, and in which the rights of all citizens may be protected. At all events, if the Senate is disposed to exercise any such power it should not be by virtue of a simple resolution, but in pursu-ance of a general law which shall have passed both Houses, and received the approval of the President. I authmit that the Senate will not hastily undertake to ex-ercise a power which is not sanctioned by the Consti-tution or hy weaven and which it observes. reise a power which is not sanctioned by ution or by reason, and which is obnexious to just utilicism, and, in itself, so vast in its consequences,

submit to that law.

(Mr. SIMMONS (Rep., R. I.) replied, and submitted as a substitute for Mr. Mason's resolutions, that Mr. Hyatt be discharged from custody, and placed on the same footing with other witnesses who have already appeared before that Committee, and given testimony, he having declared his willingness to appear before If you send this gentleman to priton you esta proceedent for all cases hereafter, and declare that the Senate, in the exercise of legislative, not judicial du-Senate, in the exercise of legislative, not judicial duties, may drag any citizen from the most distant part
of the Kepublic, and compel him to testify, involving
the guilt of absent persons, and it may be, of himself.
You will liken yourselves to the Jesuits in the moment
of their most hateful supremsey, when it was said they
were a sword whose handle was at Rome but whose
point was in the most distant part of the globe. You
will take in your hand a sword hereafter to be clutched
by any partisan majority whose handle will be in this
chamber but whose point will be in the most distant
part of the Republic. Whatever be my course, I feel
I cannot go wrong when I lean to the side of Liberty.
Ent suppose you feel you have this power, they had no authority to arrest him. Now this power, although not expressly conferred in the Constitution, has been recognized by the statute law. where they had the power. There was an instance of an attempt to subvert every department of the Government. It was an act of treason, gotten up in Canada with a provisional constitution. He had had doubte whether it was necessary for the purpose of legislation to call witnesses to take their testimony, but after thought and attention he was satisfied there were cases where it was necessary, as in the case of frand in the Revenue laws, &c. If it is necessary in certain cases to call witnesses, it belongs to Congress to judge of that necessity precisely as a ccurt in its capacity is called to judge whether it is necessary for a witness to come into cannot go wrong when I rean to the sade of Indexpose you feel you have this power, it expedient to use it on this occasion? I may be well to have the strength of a giant, but it is granny to use it like a giant. For myself, I confess a coing of gratitude to the witness who, having nothing he desires to conceal, but anxious only for the berties of all, that they shall not suffer through him, though weak in body and en cebled by disease, ven-tures to brave the prison with which you menace him, and thrust forth his arm as a bolt to arrest an unauthor-ized and a his court. And it is for each branch of Congress to ladge for itself when that testimony shall be submitted to it. It is a question of fact, not of law; a question of dis-cretion, and no appeal to sympathy on the one hand, or any threats of bringing down public indignation on the other, should deter or drive any Senator from the

ized and arbitrary proceeding.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep., Me.) referred to the original resolution; said it was offered at a time of general excitement, when insimutions were made in the papers that the Republican party was part and purcel of the raid at Harper's Ferry, and they all voted for it, and at that time the question was not raised as to the power of the Senate, nor were the terms of the resofution very strictly scrutinized. Having no doubt of the general power of the Sepate, he had voted for it. But now the question is raised, in the first place, whether now the question is raised, in the first place, whether the Senate has power to make the inquiry; and secondly whether it has the power to compel the witness to testify. He did not think the resolution was void by going beyond the judicial capacity of the Senate. They had a right to inquire into the facts, though he had some doubt as to whether they had a right to inquire whether any persons outside of this transaction aided it by counsel or momey. It is not necessary that the Constitution should give specific words for everything we do. According to showing of the Senator from Massachusetts, certain powers were given, and so far as it is necessary to use these powers for our own protection, no one denies the right. We may clear the guilleries or order any disturber to be ejected. Where shall we stop? Only at that point when we have gone far enough to accomplish the purpose. In this case we propose to figure that the Constitution gave certain powers, and she all other Constitution gave certain powers, and she all other

Constitution pave cerssin powers, and size all other powers which were necessary to carry out the powers specially granted. If they could not, the Constitution

He had given this subject his carrest and careful attention, and had arrived at the conclusion and was satisfied that this power of calling witnesses is a power which of necessity must exist, and is exercised by every State Legislature. He stated frankly that all his doubts had been removed, and for one he should incise on the exercise of this power by the Senate. If the witners should say he cannot conscientiously give his testimony, then he could not conscientiously say that the witness should be discharged.

Mr. SIMMONS withdrew his amendment.

Mr. DAVIS thought the plea a very shallow one, that where a county is the state of the county of the state of the careful state. Mr. SIMMONS withdrew his amendment.

Mr. DAVIS thought the plea a very shallow ene, that when a witness is brought here for a great publi purpose, he should say that his conscience is too tende to tell the trath. If the Senate should think proper to withdraw the power from the Select Committee to rend for persons and papers, be (Davis) as one of that Committee would still discharge his duties as best he ould.
Mr. MASON briefly urged the importance of adopting the resolutions. Every man who could give in-formation was bound by duty to his country to do so, and the idea that men can set up their conscientious

convictions as an excuse for evading this duty, should not be tolerated in a. Republican Government.

Mr. H. ALE—Let me delithe Senator from Virginia blican Government to day, that we any because men were found in their conscient was against the far.

ment.

The resolution's were adopted by
YEAS—Mears, A, thony, Bayard, Bers.
Fright, Brown, Came on, Chandler, Clay, Ct.
Fritzparick,
Crittender, Dayle, Do olittle, Feasended, Fa. temphill, itimFoot, Foster, Giesen, Gr. wes, Gwin, Harmond, L.
King, Lowe,
tet, Johnson (Tenn.), Jo. mon (Art.), Kennedy, Midell, Ten
Latlam, Macon, Nicholen, Fearce, Rice, Sebasiano, L.
Eyck, Thompson, Thurbull, Wigfall, and Tules—14.
NAYS—Mears, Bingham,
Diamon's, Summer, Toombs, Vade, and Wilson—10.

The Senate then went in O Excentive Season. The Senate then went in o Executive Session. Ad-

HOUSE OF REPRE SENTATIVES.

Mr. WASHBURN (Rep., W. 's.) offered a presmble, setting forth that the most sham, still frands had been perpetrated on the Menemone I udians by designing men, reducing them to utter destit. Ition, and asking for a Select Committee to inquire into the subject, and by what authority R. M. Thompson has received \$40,000 of their money. These Indians have always been on the most friendly terms with the United States, and joined our forces in the Black-Haw twenty. A few years ago they owned nearly all the Su the of Wiscon-

years ago they owned nearly all the Su te of Wisconsin. Baving been defranded out of their lands, they
have been reduced to a very small reservation.

Mr. LAKRABEE (Ad. Dem., Wis.) de vired to offer
a resolution to amend, so as to call for all the correspondence on the subject. In the course of his remarks, he said that Mr. Kershaw, who ca me here in
connection with these Indians did as in direct contramarks, he said that Mr. Kershaw, who ca the here in connection with these Indians, did so in dire of contravention of the wishes of the Interior Department. He thought that the adoption of the resolution by the Wiscorsin Legislature, in one day, by a strict Republican vote, looked angiscious.

Mr. WASHBURN, in reply to a remark of Mr. Lagrabee's, said that the reason why the latter had not been consulted on the subject. was because he had come to

sary, and we are to judge of the necossity. If Louis Napoleon had more than that, be thought he would be widing to give it up. The House of Lords had power to fine, maprison and put to death. To-day we only judge it necessary to imprison a man for life. Our successors of the Senste next year, themselves being the judges, may think it necessary to put to death. This Senate not long ago adjudged it was necessary to punish a man for intel, and actually imprisoned him. The Senator from Maine says we have certain powers granted. Who is to judge? The Senate, unless the Supreme Court seeds them a Dred Scott decision. The Senator says we have certain powers granted, and we are to judge of what is necessary to carry them out. Despotism would be the legitimate consequence of such doctrine. He referred to the Constitution, where it says "the powers not delegated to the United States "by the Constitution, and not prohibited by it to the "States, are reserved." This, he claimed, was conclusive that the Senate had not the power in this caselle said this individual stood here to vindicate the birthright of an American citizen. The Senate might imprison him and make his bolts fast, but the ballotbox would reverse their decision and pronounce sentence of condemnation on them. They could not sand against the irrepressible logic that breathes in every freeman's breast against this arbitrary exercise of consulted on the subject, was because he had gone to Wisconsin to attend the Democratic State Conversion there, expecting to be elected a delegate to the Charleston Convention, but he did not succeed.

Mr. LARRABEE—That is false, Sir.

Mr. WASHBURN—I don't know anything about it.

against the irrepressible logic that breathes in every freemsn's breast against this arbitrary exercise of despotic power. This individual is entitled to all the despotic power. This individual is entitled to all the provisions of the Constitution, among which is one. "that the rights of the people in their persons shall not be violated." Yes, the Senate has, without any warrant, taken a man from Massachusetts, not accused of any crime, and without form of trial, propose to imprison him. He referred to the fact, that they were Mr. LARRABEE-Then you should not speak on

the subject.

Mr. WASHBURN-I believe, however, the gentle-

man was a candidate there, but did not succeed.

After further proceedings, the House refused to suspend the rules for the introduction of the resolution,

y Yeas, 113; Nays, 60. Mr. DAWES, (Rep., Mass.), from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution that Mr. Williamson, contesting the right of Mr. Sickles to his seat, be rejuired to serve on Mr. Sickles, within ten days from the passage of this resolution, a particular statement of the ground of contest, and that Mr. Sickles serve his answer on Mr. Williamson within twenty days thereafter, and that both, within sixty days, take testi-

often obliged to send from one State to another, or from New-Hampshire to Maine for prisoners who had committed some crime, but they had no power to send after and claim witnesses. They were obliged to make the best bargain they

They were obliged to make the best bargain they could to induce them to come, but had no right to compel them. This shows there is no such power here. In reply to a question from Mr. Doolittle, he said it did not exist in the case of impeachment any more than in the case of theft. In conclusion, he said: I am aware I am wasting my breath; I suppose you will send this individual to prison, but I wish to wash my hands of it, and I should fail in my duty if I did not denounce it as an act of despottem not called for by the Constitution in the exigencies of this case.

Mr. CONTENDEN (S. Am. Ky.) claimed that the

Mr. CRITTENDEN (S. Am., Ky.) claimed that the

Senste had the authority to institute an inquiry and to prosecute it by the ordinary process of obtaining the attendance of witnesses. When the witness refuses to strend that is contempt in the real interpretation of the law. The Senate decides to institute an inquiry, and to call witnesses to obtain information, and a cit-

and to call witnesses to obtain information, and a citizen of our common country refuses obedience to the law on the ground that his conscience will not permit him to answer. Can any gentleman justify that? This man, on the private understanding of his conscience, undertakes to set up the ground of opposition to the laws of his country, and because that country, through its proper tribunal, asserts its just power, we hear of nothing but sympathy for this offender, who refuses obedience on no better plea than that, in his opinion, we have no such authority. That is not the liberty of the American citizen. Obedience to the law is a higher liberty than this wild sort of liberty, when every man takes it on himself to de-

Mr. HALE asked what law had been violated.

Mr. CRITTENDEN thought the Senator from Maine

em voluntarily. Mr. PEARCE (Dem., Ind.) said that Mr. Hyatt's

offer to appear voluntarily was coupled with an im-possible condition that the Senate shall recognize his rights as a citizen—that is, they shall confess that

Mr. DOOLITTLE claimed that the Senate had the

Massachusetts had admitted there were five cases where they had the power. There was an instance of

whether it is necessary for a witness to come into court. And it is for each branch of Congress to judge

the other, should deter of drive any Scharle Holling performance of duty, not the tithe of a hair. It is a duty from which we cannot shrink if we would. If we have the power to summon a witness at all, we have the power under the Constitution, and it is co-extensive with the Constitution. There is no limit put upon it. He had given this subject his carriest and careful attended to the constitution and was still.

mony in the manner required by law. The considera-tion of the resolution was postponed till Thursday. Mr. GILMER, (S. Am., N. C.), from the same Com Mr. GILMER, 83. Am., N. C., From the same committee, nade a minority report, that Mr. Williamson, having failed to comply with parliamentary usages, and not having proceeded with due diligence, have leave to withdraw his papers.

On motion of Mr. DAWES, a resolution was

The considera-

on motion of Mr. Williamson have leave to occupy a seat in the House pending the contest, and have leave to speak to the merits of the question.

Mr. CARTER (Rep. N. H.) rose to offer a recolu-

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE (Dem., N. Y.) said, if it

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE (Dem., N. V.) said, if it had reference to the Seventh Regiment, the House was ready to reject it ad naussam.

Mr. CARTER hoped his colleague would save his elequence till he knew what the resolution was. Its reading was greeted with laughter. It proposed a Select Committee to inquire whether there was any violation of the order of the House in the recent alteration of the foreign of this ball. It is because of the select contributed the foreign of the foreign of the select contribute of the foreign of the foreign of the select contribute of the s violation of the order of the House in the recent alter-ation of the furniture of this hall. If so, by whom, at what cost, &c. The House refused to suspend the rules for its reception.

Mr. CARTER sent up another resolution, first quot-

Mr. CARLER sens up another resolution, first quoting by way of preamble, Mr. John Cochrave's let er to Col. Lefferte, saying that the 7th Regiment would be the principal feature of the inauguaration of the statue of Washington; that they would do hovor to themselves and the country, and have free and princely quarters, &c. [Laughter.]

Mr. BRANCH (Pem., N. C.) rose to a point of order.

Mr. COCHRANE hoped there would be no in-terruption. It was the best reading he ever neard.

Mr. BRANCH objected, unless Mr. Cochrane was permitted to explain.
The CLERK resumed the reading, but

Mr. MILES (Dem., S. C.) interrupted, calling the reposition staff, clay-trap, and demagogism.

Mr. SICKLES (Dem., N. Y.) objected to the further ending of the proposition, regarding it as insulting to he 7th Regiment. Mr. ADRAIN (A. L., N. J.) said Col. Lefferts had

Mr. ADKAIN (A. L., N. J.) sad Col. Lenerth ind written a letter regretting that censure had been cas on the Congressional Committee.

Mr. COCHRANE remarked that the reading of the preamble was offenseive to common sense and decency, and to himself, but so far as he was concerned, he hoped it would be read to the extent the dignity of the House would permit. The time would come when Mr. Carter would regret he had introduced it

Mr. SICKLES said the 7th Regiment were satisfied with the distinguished reception they met here. They did not come hither for champagne and oysters, being Mr. GROW (Rep., Pa.) maintained that the debate

Mr. GROW (Rep., Pa.) maintained that he declared was not in order, pending the motion to suspend the rules. He wanted this objection to stand.

Mr. HOUSTON (Dem., Ala.) said the House should not tolerate the reading, as the attempt to get such a paper into The Globe was a fraud upon the rules.

He was called to order by the SPEAKER.

Mr. HOUSTON wanted to make a motion.

The SPEAKER—Do it.

Mr. HOUSTON—I demand the Yeas and Nays. bject to taking up the time of the House by the read-

Mr. CARTER—There is no offense intended by the reposition. [Calls of "Order," from the Democratic ng of such slanderous stuff.

Mr. MILLSON (Dem., Va.) contended that Mr. ickles's motion to suspend the reading of the paper Mr. CARTER-The House has heard read for in

rmation a charge against one of its members, and— Mr. SICKLES (interrupting) said he refused to yield he floor to his colleague.

Mr. UNDERWOOD (Dem., Ga.) remarked that be

and never known of a day so unprofitably spent, and e. for one, would not submit to there proceedings. Finally, the further reading was dispersed with.

Mr. HASKIN (A. L., N. Y.) concurred in the views expressed by Mr. Millson, and asked that the resolution attached to the preamble be read. It provided for a Committee to inquire how the \$10,000 appropriated for the inauguration of the statue were expended.

The document in full was read as follows:

The document in full was read as follows:

Whereas, The following invitation was given to the Seventh
Regiment of citizen soldiers of the City of New-York:

To Cel Layreath: The Committee in charge of the longuration of the Washington statue on the 22d inst, are urgent for the
tendance of your Regiment. They can't do without you,
you will be the principal feature of this great occasion. You
will do kenor to yourselves and your country. Don't failto
some. You will have free quarters here. I will write you more
ulty. ISignod; John COCHRANE,
Coleman's Eutaw House, Baltimore.

Saturday, Feb. 18, 1990.

come. You will be seen the content of the content o

(Signed)

Cel LEFFERTS.

And whereas, said regiment visited this city in pursuance of such invitation; and whereas, the members of said regiment, though having good reason to anticipate a warm and cordial receiption, in accessance with the terms of their invitation, were, for some cause, disappointed, and expressed much dissatisfaction thereat; and whereas, the members of said regiment, as citizens of the State of New-York, expected to receive some attention from those in whose name, and by whose authority they were invited, being told, in the words of the invitation, that "they "the Committed) can't do without you; you will be the principal feature of this great occasion;" and "they are all new Yorkers, They were unred to come at the solicitation of the "Coteries of Washington," the "Members of the two Houses of Congress," the "President and his Cabinet;" and again, in the intuitings of the invitation, "not least, are all New Yorkers argent that you should be the chieffecture of the occasion, to the benor of our Siate and City," This language of cours included all the New York delegation in the House, and yet no member of said delegation, except the one who gave the invitation, was advised of it or of any of the arrangements of the Committee, so it as has been a secretained; and Whereas, The members of said Regiment, believing that they were invited at the earnest solicitation of the members of this House from New York, had good reason to feel themselves ne giveted by wide at the procession in the procession in the little of the members of the Warrang The honorable member who invited the Seventh

B'Arren The homerable member who invited the Seventh equinent from New-York, at the solicitation of all the Departement of the Nethousi Government at Washington, except the oldertry, was hoft about to entertain the large number comprising said Regiment, to invite them to the President's house the day of their departure, when he made a spooch is which the case of their departure, when he made a spooch is which is might have informed the Regiment why the other resembers in the New-York delegation were not present, and thus have

prevented the imputation upon said delegation as contained in the following extract from The Commercial Advertiser, of the City of New York, of Feb. 27:

"Now, a word as to our kreatment while in Washington. We were shabbilly treated throughout. Our officers were not decently received, and the men seemed to have been sent for on a speculation. Form of the established obtaiges were as follows: White-thread gloves, fifty cents; putations brashed fifty cents; every-ting else in proportion. The resident New-Yorkers were in a towering passion, and the army officers deeply sympathized with us. Personal aliasions I will not make, but the New-York delegation have lost easts with a body of men who are gentlemen in their feelings and gentlemen by hirth, who would have felt and would have deeply appreciated any kindness shown to them; but we are under obligation to curselves for any sport we had, not to Congressional Committeer." [Here the reading was broken off.]

respects to the members of the freeinent, the latter, as it is generally known, understood and believed, were not recognized by the Joint Committee of Congress, or any of its members, except the Econoble member of the Senate who sent his card to the National Hotel a short time before the departure of the Regiment;

Whereas, The New-York delegation could not take any active

Wherear, The New-York delegation could not take any active part in the raception or entertainment of the Regiment without seeming officieus, they not having been either invited or requested to to do by the Committee of Arrangements; and Wherear, The strange spectacle was presented to the world of the national inauguration of a status of the Father of his Country during the sension of Countries, for which \$10,000 was appropriated, and a large number of gests were invited from different parts of the country, without any considerable numbers of the members of other Horse being present on the occasion, apparently in consequence of their rot having been advised of the arrangements made by the joint Committee berein referred to; and

nd.

Whereas, A member of this House has been charged with truth by one of the members of this Committee of Arrange-Whereas, A member of this House has been charged with untrul by one of the members of this Committee of Arrangements and is charged with stating such untrul for the purpose of political capital for himself; therefore, Resolved. That the Committee shurged with making arrangements for the inauguration of the Statine of Washington, on the 22d of February, be and they are hereby discorded to report to this Herse all the arrangements and proceedings connected with inat occasion, together with an account of the manner in which the money appropriated therefor has been expended.

The subject was dropped.

Mr. LOVEJOY (Rep., III.) called up the vote by which his motion to reconsider the Homestead bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Luisin.

of the Union.

The question was carried—106 against 67.

Mr. BRANCH moved to lay it on the table. Negatived—82 against 112.

The bill passed—114 against 66, as follows:
YEAS—Mesers Adrian, Ashley, Babbett, Barr, Eingham, Blake, Briggs, Buffintce, Burch, Burshem, Gamphell, Carey, Carter, Case, John Cochrane, Coliax, Conkling, Cooper, Corwin, Covede, Car, Craig (Ma.) Curtis, Boris (Ind.) Bawes, Belano, Carter, Case, John Cochrane, Coliax, Conkling, Cooper, Corwin, Covede, Car, Craig (Ma.) Curtis, Boris (Ind.) Bawes, Belano, Carter, Case, John Cochrane, Coliax, Conkling, Cooper, Corwin, Carter, Case, John Cochrane, Coliax, Conkling, Couler, Guider, Fault, Prach, Brode, Greban, Grow, Guider, Hale, Jilaskin, Heimick, Hickman, Hoard, Holman, Howerd, Humphrey, Hutchins, Junkin, Kelloy, (Mich.), Kelloyg (Il.), Kilgors, Killinger, Larrabee, Lesseh (Mich.), Lee, Leyan, Loomis, Lovejey, Mariay, Maraton, Martin (Ohro), McGlernund, Me-Kenn, McKnight, McPherson, Milward, Morrill, Morris Pal, Morse, Niblank, Olin, Pandleton, Perry, Porter, Patter, Pottis, Rice, Riggs Robinson (R. I.), Rolmand, Morrill, Morris Pal, Morse, Righs, Robinson (R. I.), Rolmand, Trimple, Stout, Stratton, Tappan, Thayer, Tompkins, Train, Trimple, Stout, Stratton, Steven, McCarter, Waldron, Walton, Washburne (Hill), Washburn (Me.), Wells, Wilson, Windom, Wooderuff, Mayer, Bernson, Eranbon, Franch, Miss, Avery, Barkadais, Bocock, Bonbam, Eranbon, Pranch,

Washburz (Wis.), Washburze (III.), Washburz (Me.), Wells, Wilson, Windom, Woodruff,
NAYS-Nessrz, Adams (Ky.), Anderson (Ky.), Anderson (Miss), Avery, Barbadale, Bocock, Rohbun, Ernatson, Branch, Eristow, Bernett, Clopton, Coth, Carry, Davis (Md.), Davis (Miss.), De Jamette, Edmondson, Echeridge, Gurnett, Garrell, Gilmer, Hamilton, Hardeman, Harris (Md.), Hatton, Hill, Hindman, Houston, Hughes, Jarkson, Jenathus, Jones, Keitt, Lamar, Landrucy, Leake, Love, Mahory, Martin (Va.), Maynard, McQueen, McRae, Miles, Millson, Moutamery, Hoore (Ala.), Nelson, Nosell, Payton, Prose, Publ. Kesagan, Radim, Simma, Singleton, Smith (Va.), Smith (N. C.), Stevenson, Stokes, Underwood, Vance, Webster, Whiteley, Woodson, Wright, Mr. HINDMAN (Dem., Ark.) presented the resolutions of the Arkansas Legislature in favor of a Pacific Raifroad on the 35th parallel of lutitude, and briefly stated the remons why that State should have a mem-

stated the reasons why that State should have a mer

stated the reasons why that State should have a member of the Select Committee. Agreed to,
Mr. MORRILL (Rep., Vt.), from the Committee on
Ways and Mesne, asked leave to infroduce a bill providing for the payment of outstanding Treasury notes,
authorizing a loan, and regulating and fixing the duties on imports, and for other purposes. He said it
was merely proposed to have it printed and referred to
the Committee of the Whole on the Sayle of the Union.

was merely proposed to have it printed and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. Mr. BARKSDALE (Dem., Miss.) objected. Mr. MORRHLI moved for a suspension of the Union. Mr. BORRHLI moved for a suspension of the rules. Negatived, 105 against 69—not two-thirds.

YEAS—Measra Adrian, Aldrich, Anderson (Ky.), Ashley, Babbet, Bingham, Biske, Briggs, Briston, Buffuton, Burubam, Burroughs, Campbell, Carey, Carte, Case, Coffax, Conkam, Burroughs, Caroline, David, Mr.), Pawas, Delano, Duell, Dum, Edgeriou, Elitot, Etheridge, Fenton, Ferry, Florence, Foster, Frank, French, Gilmor, Gnoch, Graw, Ourley, Hale, Hal, Harris (Md.), Hashin, Hatton, Helmick, Hickman, Hoard, Humphrey, Hutchine, Jonkin, Keilogg (Mich.), Kellogg, (Hl.), Küllinger, Leach (Mich.), Lee, Loomis, Levejoy, Malloy, Marston, Maynard, McKean, McKnipht, McPherson, Millward, Montagomery, Moorhead, Morrill, Morris, (Penn.), Morre, Nelson, Glin, Perry, Porter, Potter, Potter, Roe, Riggs, Robin, Somes, Stanton, Sherman, Smith (N. C.), Semes, Stanton, Sherman, Smith (N. C.), Semes, Stanton, Sherman, Smith (N. C.), Semes, Stanton, Sherman, Smith (N. C.), Weibburn (Mis.), Weshburn (Hl.), Wanhburn (Me.), Weibburn (Hl.), Wanhburn (Me.), Washburn (Me.), Washburn

Woodruff.

- Messrs Anderson (Mo.) Ashnort, Avery, Barksdale, Cox, Craig (Mo.) Crawfort, Clopton Coh. NAYS.—Messrs. Anderson (Mo.) Ashmore, Avery, Barksdale, Barr, Beoceck, Bonbano, Branch, Burnett, Ulopton, Cubb, John Cuchrane, Cox. Craig (Mo.), Crawford, Curry, Davis (Ind.), Davis (Miss.), Dejsrnette, Edmundson, Fonke, Garnett, Garcell Bamilton, Hardeman, Hill, Hindman, Holman, Houston, Howard, Hughes Jackson, Jenkins, Jones, Rett, Lawnr, Lamburg, Logan, Love, Maclay, Martin (O.), McClernand, McCleren, McKae, Miles, Milson, Moore (Ala.), Nichele, Keell, Pendieton, Pryor, Push, Resgan, Rufin, Scott, Sickles, Simms, Singleton, Smith (Va.), Spinner, Stevenson, Stout, Underwood, Vallancigham, Vance, Woodson, Wright.

Mr. BARKSDALE suggested that the House adjourn. Iniquity enough had been committed to-day by the passage of the Homestead bill.

On motion of Mr. TAITAN (Rep., N. H.) the Senate ill was passed refunding \$140 paid into the Patent

Mr. STANTON (Rep., Ohio) from the Military Committee, reported a bill authorizing the State to sell at suction the Western Military Asylum at Harrodsburg, Kentucky. The bill passed. Adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE ALBANY, March 12, 1860. There was but a very slight attendance, and the pro-ceedings were void of general interest.

Remonstrances against the Pro Rata bill were pre-The bill authorizing the appointment of Canal Ap-praisers in all the counties in the State through which any canal passes, was reported for the consideration of the Senate.

the Senate.

Bills on general orders were considered in Committee of the Whole, and several ordered to a third reading. Among them were bills to amend the act organizing he State Lunatic Asylum at Utica, and to encourage and provide for general vaccination in the State.

Mr. COLVIN'S bill relating to landlord and tenant

Mr. COLVIN'S bill relating to landlord and tenant was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. HAMMOND introduced a bill the better to provide for the punishment of fraude by trustees, bankers, and other custodians of trust property.

At the evening session, the Senato considered bills in Committee of the Whole. Several were ordered to a third reading. Among them were the following: To transfer the patronage of the Engineer's Department and other departments of the Canal from the Contracting Board to the Canal Board; To widen and improve Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn; To amend the Militia laws; To amend the act relative to the improvement of Westchester Creek.

provement of Westchester Creek.

Progress was reported on the bill to extend York street, Brooklyn, from James street to Fulion.

On motion of Mr. SPINOLA, the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY. ASSEMBLY.

The Albany and Susquebanna Railroad bill was costponed till 7 o'clock this evening.

Mr. JAQUES presented a numerously-signed peticion for protection against unsafe buildings.

The majority of the Committee reported against in-

creasing the duties on salt. The report was laid on the table. The bills relating to the election of Superintendents

of the Poor of Kings, and for opening East New-York avenue, were reported favorably.

The bill to amend the Juvenile Delinquent Society

act, by prohibiting Sunday amusements in New-York,

act, by prohibiting Sunday amusements in New-York, was passed.

Mr. CONKLING moved to reconsider the vote on the ground that the bill had never been considered in Committee of the Whole, and would bear with tyrnnical severity upon the habits of one hundred and fifty thousand people of the City of New-York.

Mr. JACQUES spoke against the reconsideration, urging the great and growing evil of Sunday amusements in New-York, which was rapidly taking the worst features of Continental cities. He read from the advertisements in The N. Y. Herald to show the character of these Sunday amusements.

character of these Sunday amusements.

Mesers, MILLER and CONKLING further criticised
the provisions of the bill, which they denounced as oppressive. They advocated the motion to reconsider the

Nr. JAQUES replied, deprecating the desceration of the Sabbath, now so prevalent in Now-York.

The motion to reconsider was lost.

The bill to authorize the Supervisors of Richmond County to pay damages caused by the destracion of Quarantine, was passed. Also to incorporate the German Liederkranz Society of New-York.

Bills introduced: Py Mr. GOVER, to provide for the payment of the indements recorded by the members of the New-York old Police Force: to prevent unit-censed attorneys from practising in the courts of New of the New-York old Police Force; to prevent unlicensed attorneys from practising in the courts of New
York; to authorize the Mayor and Common Council o'
New-York to regulate the sale of liquor in the city.
By Mr. H. SMITH, to authorize the sale of the whole
or part of the New-York and Eric Railrond to the Atlantic and Great Western Railrond Company. By Mr.
CALLICOTT, to tax the pediers of New-York and
Brooklyn. By Mr. N. SMITH, to punish frauds a
mock auction.

A number of bills were introduced, few of which,
if any stand a chance of being acted mon this session.

A number of balls which introduced, lew of which, stand a chance of being acted upon this session. Among them were the following:

To authorize the sale of the New-York and Erie Railroad to the Atlantic and Great Western Rail-

To reorganize the Amessment Bureau in New York

City.
Te tax peddlers in New-York and Brooklyn.

To tax peddlers in New-York and Brooklyn.

To require monthly reports from the New-York Corporation Attorney and semi-annual reports from the Commissioners of Juvors.

Mr. ROBINSON introduced a bill called forth by the bold course pursued to drive the Pro Rata Bill through the House, which punishes as bribery and through the House, which punishes as bribery and corruption any offer, promise, or agreement, on the part of a member of the Sessate or the Assembly, to vote for any measure before the Legislature, on the condition of votes being east for some other measure.

Mr. CALLICOT introduced a preamble and resolution setting forth that

tion setting forth that

Wherear, charges of official corruption have been indirectly
made by a prominent Republican organ - 2 to Frencing Journal
made by a prominent Republican organ - 2 to Frencing Journal
made of the official integrity of a Resublican
charges would not have been made without sufficient evidence;

therefore

Resolved. That a Committee of five be appointed to investigate
and report whether any and what corrustion in official ante have
and report whether any Cana Commissioner of the State of New-York between January 1, 1853, and January 1, 1866.

Laid on the table.

Yerk between January I, 1859, and January I, 1860.

Laid on the table.

Mr. MILLER called up the motion for a Grinding Committee of nine, and stated that the number of bills introduced in the Assembly, and which came down from the Senate, were over eight hundred. There had been reported from the Sanding Committees and placed on general orders over five hundred bills up to this time, and one hundred and fifty-eight had feen acted on; bills before the House unacted on were six hundred and fifty, besides several to come from the Senate; the Legislative Term closes in four weeks: the General Appropriation bill, the Canal Appropriation hill, &c., all taking time, have to be acted on. Beside these, the Albany and Susquehanna Ruitrad; the Personal Laberty bill, the Excise Amendment, and bit to abolish capital punishment, all certain to exoit dehaie. He saw no way to get along without such a Committee.

Mr. CONKLING carnestly opposed the Committee, as a sink of corruption and disgrace to all former

After a long debate, the House took a recess before

After a long debate, the House took a recess belove any vote was had.
On reassembling in the evening, the resolution to create a Grinding Committee was laid on the table.
Mr. ROBINSON moved for an evening session on Monday next, to consider the bill for the abelian of capital punishment. Corried.
Meears. MASON and DWIGHT made attempts to

have the Excise and Prohibitory bills made especial orders, but were not successful.

Mr. CONKLING moved for full information from the

Commissioners of the Land office, respecting the lease of West Washington Market. Carried.

The House took up the Albany and Susquebanna Railroad bill in Committee of the Whole, Mr. H. SMITH in the chair.

SMITH in the chair.

Mr. SLINGERLAND spoke at Isratis in favor of the bil, and Messrs. BUSH, SP. JOHN, and CCUCHMAN also spoke in its favor. Messrs. DICKENSON, CCONLEY, and HOLCOMB argued against it. The Forse will probably report progress on the bill to ht, but there appears little prospect of the bill going Arrests for Forgery.

E. L. H. Gardner, City Controller, and Rt. Lynch,

MILWAUKEE, Monday, March 12, 1860.

City Clerk, were arrested yesterday and committed to I on a charge of forging city orders, and other mal-

Mr. O. B. Matteson and the Central
Bank.

Brica, Monday, March & 1860.

Mr. O. B. Matteson, President of the Central Bank in this city, recently removed by the directors of that stinution while absent, publishes a defense in The Utica Heraid to-day, affirming that his action as President has been perfectly honorable and for the best interests of the institution, and charging that Mr. Santon, a New-York director, attempted to-composite (Matteson) to purchase a certain amount of stock, and that his removal from the Presidency was in consequence of his refusal to purchase that stock. Mr. Mr. O. B. Matteson and the Central sequence of his refusal to purchase that stock. Mr. Matteen further affirms that he does not owe the bank a dellar. The statement made exhibits a meet extraordinary process of banking, and if correctly set forth exonerates Mr. Matteson.

Snow-Storm at the West. ROCHESTER, Monday, March 12, 1860.
Snow has fallen since 5 this morning, and it is now bout ten inches deep, and still falling. The wind is

owing a gale. Death of an Engineer.

Easton, Pa., Monday, March 12, 1860.

Mr. Ritchey, an engineer on the New-Jersey Central Road, was instantly killed this morning, a train running over him. He was a single man, highly esteemed, and considered one of the best engineers on the road. He was well known in New-York.

Connecticut Town Elections. Westfield, Ct., Monday, Merch 12, 1866. At the Town election here to-day, the whole Demo-ratic ticket was elected.

Medical Graduates.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, March 12, 1880.

The Jefferson Medical College commencement took place to day. One hundred and seventy students graduated, including one hundred and twenty-six from the Southern States. Municipal Election at Belfast, Me.

At the municipal election in this city to-day, Richard Moody, Dem., was chosen Mayor by 29 majority. The election was on strict party grounds. Last year the Republicans had a majority of 290.

The Virginia Legislature.
RICHMOND, Monday, March 12; 1800.
The Governor's Message, showing that the fireactal exigencies of the Commonwealth require a further ex-tension of the reasion, the Legislature accordingly resolved to extend it to the 2d day of April. The appropriations of the present session are estimated at \$5,000,000.

Navai Intelligence.
Norrolk, Va., Monday, March 12, 1860.
The United States Steamship Brooklyn, 25 hours from New-York, strived here to-day. In coming up to the city she ran into a bark, carrying away the upper mainments and yards. No damage was sustained by the Brooklyn.

From Boston.

Boston, Monday, March 12, 1860. Mr. Lauargay, pyrotechnist, who was injured some days ago by an explosion in his laboratory, died to-

tension of the Grand Trunk road to Boston, by a broad sange track on the line of the Eastern Railroad from Portland. Municipal, Election in Maine. Bancot Me., Monday, March 12, 1850. Isaiah Stetson, Republican, was this day chosen layer. The Republicans elect a majority of the City

Council. BIDDEFORD, Me , Monday, March 12, 1860. Jonathan Tuck, Democrat, was elected Mayor of this place to day. The Republicans have a majerity in

-The late Prof. Alouzo Gray, whose funeral takes

place this afternoon at 3 o'clock from the Church of the Pilgrims (Rev. Dr. Storrs) was born in Townshend, Vt., in 1808, and was therefore about 52 years of age He graduated at Amherst College in 1834. During his College life, he made the material sciences his special study. He had designed entering upon the minis try, and commenced and completed the Theological Course at Andover, Mass. But he soon after became an associate teacher in the old Phelos Academy Andover. While here he continued h favorite study, and gave to the public his two volumes on Chemistry, and Chemical Agriculture. He then assumed the chair of material sciences and mathematics, in Marietta College, Ohio. From the College he came to Brooklyn, about twelve years ago, taking the same Professorahp in the Brooklyn Female Academy. Here he revired his Chemistry, and issued a valuable work on Natural Philosophy. Eight years ago, he erected two large edifices in Montague street, Brooklyn, and opened in them the Brooklyn Highta Seminary. He since added a third. This Institute bears a very high reputation. In this last period he ssued, in connection with the late Prof. Adams of Amberst College, a text book on Geology. These four

The U. S. store-ship Supply, Commander Henry Walke, from St. Paul de Loanda, Africa, 46 days, with passet gers and invalids from the U. S. African squadron, arrived last evening.

tional subjects, constitute his published works.

volumes, and several lectures and pamphlets on educa-